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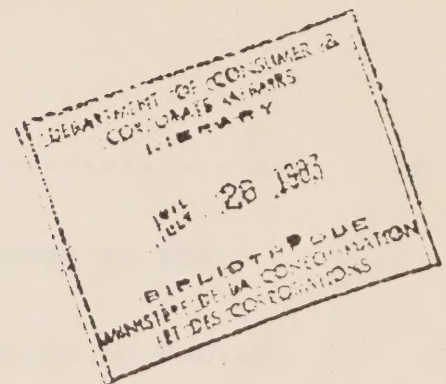
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INTRODUCTION TO LOBBYING PROCESSES

WITHIN

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT



CONSUMER AND CORPORATE AFFAIRS CANADA

1983

The views presented in this paper are those of  
the authors and do not necessarily reflect the  
views or positions of the Department of C.C.A.

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## INTRODUCTION

The federal government's decisions often have an impact on the consumer market. It is the role of consumer groups to ensure that such decisions take consumer interests into account or to help change those that are against their interests.

Although the principles of our democratic society normally allow such groups to express their views and assert the interests of consumers, a lack of understanding and the complexity of government structures and mechanisms on the one hand and the procedures to be followed on the other hand frequently prevent effective intervention.

In the present social, economic and political context, good intentions are no longer sufficient, and groups that wish to succeed in favourably influencing the various levels of government to advance the cause of consumers must be ready to deal with all the problems involved in their mission.

The purpose of this document is to help consumer groups by shedding some light on the internal operation of government and the methods for lobbying effectively for consumer rights; these methods, rudimentary as they may be, will enable the groups to prepare intervention strategies and develop a series of pressure tactics, commonly referred to as "lobbying".

The term "lobbying" has several meanings but the definition of the American author Lester Milbrath seems best suited to our present purposes. According to him, lobbying is "the stimulation and transmission of a message, by someone other than a citizen acting on his personal behalf, directed toward a decision-making agent of government in the hope of influencing his decision".

This paper does not pretend to be a complete treatise on lobbying; it is intended rather, as its title indicates, as an introduction and a synthesis, providing an outline and indicating the principal rules of the game; in order to learn the finer points of the game and master it, one must play it!

## INTRODUCTION

The Federal Government's decisions often have an impact on the consumer market. It is the role of consumer policy to ensure that such decisions take consumer interests into account or at least ensure that they are not against their interests.

Although the principles of the economic policy are generally clear, there is a need to ensure that these principles are applied in a consistent manner. In fact, it is necessary to ensure that the principles of government action are consistent with the principles of government action and the principles of the other hand, the principles of government action.

In the present context, economic and political principles are not only relevant to the present context, but also to the future. It is necessary to ensure that the principles of government action are consistent with the principles of government action and the principles of the other hand, the principles of government action.

The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of the principles of government action and the principles of the other hand, the principles of government action. It is necessary to ensure that the principles of government action are consistent with the principles of government action and the principles of the other hand, the principles of government action.

The term "principles" is used in a broad sense to refer to the principles of government action and the principles of the other hand, the principles of government action. It is necessary to ensure that the principles of government action are consistent with the principles of government action and the principles of the other hand, the principles of government action.

This paper does not intend to be a complete treatise on the principles of government action and the principles of the other hand, the principles of government action. It is necessary to ensure that the principles of government action are consistent with the principles of government action and the principles of the other hand, the principles of government action.

## LOBBYING PROCESSES

There are two principal ways in which consumer groups can assert consumer rights within the federal government:

I - administrative channels

II - parliamentary channels

### I - ADMINISTRATIVE CHANNELS

"The present government structure contains an unprecedented number of separate bodies that regulate an ever expanding range of industrial and social activities. As delegation of power is followed by sub-delegation, it becomes increasingly difficult for the ordinary citizen to effectively influence the government merely by the exercise of the vote." (1)

The federal government has numerous administrative tribunals, boards and commissions of all varieties; for simplicity's sake we shall use the term "regulatory agencies" to refer to all these bodies.

These regulatory agencies exercise a wide range of functions. The Economic Council of Canada lists eight different functions:

- regulation
- issuance of permits and appeals
- professional activities
- compensation
- adjudication
- advice
- research
- other

Numerous and diverse as they are, all the regulatory agencies derive their authority from federal statutes enacted by Parliament that refer to the public interest; there are over eighty such statutes, at least twenty of which provide for or refer to the holding of public hearings. Appendix II contains a list of federal statutes up to 1979 that include

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(1) David Fox, Public Participation in the Administrative Process, Law Reform Commission, Department of Supply and Services, Canada, 1979.





sections referring to the public interest; Appendix III lists federal statutes containing provisions dealing with public hearings.

The regulatory agencies were created and developed gradually; we shall briefly retrace their history.

For many years after Confederation, Canada remained a developing country. Its size and population spread, together with the resulting problem of enormous development costs, made the task of governing a difficult one. In many cases the private sector did not have sufficient funds to undertake development on its own thus government had to take the initiative.

The public sector was thus led to play a significant role in the country's development. The intense economic development Canada experienced in the early twentieth century gave further impetus to the government's participatory and regulatory involvement. In 1903, the first administrative tribunal was established: The Board of Railway Commissioners. This was an "independent" railway commission responsible for overseeing the affairs of the railroads. It became a model for the creation of later tribunals. Thus, Canada's venture into the field of administrative tribunals had begun.

The First World War brought a wave of government regulation and involvement. Tribunals such as the Fair Prices Commission were established to monitor the wartime economy. However, a few years later the depression brought a sharp decline in government initiative in this area as the financial situation worsened.

The aftermath of World War II brought the most dramatic and lasting leap forward in the proliferation and acceptance of administrative tribunals. Government was expanding rapidly and administrative innovation was required. The development of the social welfare state brought many new social agencies to administer and review new government programmes. Other major new needs arose (i.e. the large number of returning veterans seeking employment or benefits, the wave of immigrants seeking to enter Canada) which were also met by the creation of administrative tribunals. Furthermore the emergence of "co-operative federalism", or power-sharing between governments, spawned new ventures into the use of tribunals for joint governmental committees, liaison bodies, and advisory groups.





"Tribunals, therefore, became quite a popular and important mechanism for modern day government". (1)

There is no clear, precise and universal legal definition of regulatory agencies.

"There has never really been any unanimity on the exact nature of administrative tribunals. The area is so vast and so diversified that it is particularly difficult to define". (2)

Although there is no fixed rule giving third parties the right to be heard before any regulatory agency, it can be stated that generally, if the decisions of a regulatory agency jeopardize the rights of consumers, the latter or the groups representing them will be given an opportunity to be heard.

According to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, there are at present some twenty-eight different lists of regulatory agencies; since there is still no acceptable, universally recognized definition of what a regulatory agency is, each list is drawn up on the basis of the definition and criteria adopted; the list that seemed to us to be the most complete and up to date is the one prepared by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, which is included in Appendix III.

This list contains Crown corporations as well as regulatory agencies; the addresses and telephone numbers of the agencies or corporations are given, together with the name of those persons to contact if necessary.

Since the procedures for initiating proceedings or intervening in an administrative case vary from one agency to the next, it is normally necessary to get in touch with the Secretary or Chairman of the agency in question to ascertain the procedure to be followed.

Since it is usually simpler and less expensive to intervene than to initiate proceedings (since the onus of proof is on the applicant), it is generally after they have seen the application presented to the regulatory agency by the

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(1) Andrew Kohut and Brenda Cardillo, Report on the Administrative Tribunals Project, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, March 1982.

(2) Ibid.



opposite party that consumer groups decide to intervene to oppose or support it. Once the decision to intervene has been made it is nevertheless important to advise the regulatory agency of the intention to intervene as soon as possible, while complying with the applicable administrative rules.

Usually notices are published in the Canada Gazette and the leading newspapers in the country once the date for a public hearing has been set; such notices do not always come to the attention of consumer groups, however, for several reasons:

- since the notice is designed to inform the public, its visual aspects often come second;
- the notice may be confused with other legal notices because of where it appears in the newspaper;
- owing to budget restrictions the notice may be published only in a limited number of newspapers, which sometimes do not reach certain regions.

It is often difficult for consumer groups wishing to take part in public hearings to find out in time when they are being held.

"One of the most common complaints is that by the time the affected persons knew the case was being heard, the hearing had already begun (or perhaps even ended, in extreme cases) and it was too late to participate. Obviously you have to find out about a hearing well before it starts. This is not always easy as notice is often inadequate. A certain amount of initiative and aggressiveness is helpful, as is repeated intervention before the same tribunal." (1)

Groups may use the following means to find out in time when public hearings are being held.

#### 1. Mailing List

In many cases it is sufficient to ask the Secretary of the regulatory agency to have one's name put on the mailing list.

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(1) Andrew J. Roman, Guidebook on How to Prepare Cases for Administrative Tribunals, Consumer's Association of Canada, Ottawa, 1977.





## 2. Canada Gazette

Many notices are published in the Canada Gazette; most lawyers and libraries subscribe to it; subscriptions may be obtained through the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0S9, (819) 944-3475.

## 3. The Press

It is advisable to read the legal section of newspapers every day; this will often make it possible to find out about upcoming public hearings in time.

## 4. Regulated Businesses

It is also possible to get in touch directly with the regulated businesses in which one is interested; they will usually co-operate by putting the names of the groups on their mailing lists or by sending them copies of applications submitted to the regulatory agencies in question.

## 5. Unofficial Sources

"Journalists form part of the regulatory grapevine. If you are connected with this grapevine through journalists, lawyers, economists, government officials, corporate officers or tribunal staff, you may learn about forthcoming application well in advance of the public announcement." (1)

Public hearings provide the best opportunity for groups to defend the cause of consumers, but it can happen, despite the most careful preparation and laudable efforts, that the regulatory agency rejects the groups' submissions and renders a decision favourable to the opposite party. Although the chances of changing such a decision are limited, if the groups feel that it is erroneous or unfair, they should appeal as soon as possible, since any delay may be prejudicial.

The appeal procedures vary from one agency to the next and it is preferable to find out about them from the Secretary or the Chairman of the agency in question. Regardless of the procedures prescribed, however, appeals may normally be brought at two levels.

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(1) Andrew J. Roman, Guidebook on How to Prepare Cases for Administrative Tribunals, Consumer's Association of Canada, Ottawa, 1977.





### 1. Court Appeal

If the ground is a question of law, an appeal normally lies to the Federal Court of Canada; in principle the appeal must be filed within ten days of the decision, or it will be necessary to request leave to appeal, which may be difficult to obtain; it is preferable to retain the services of a lawyer who has experience in this Court, which has somewhat special rules and which is very particular about matters of procedure.

### 2. Appeal to Departmental Authorities

In Canada Parliament is the supreme constitutional authority and no government agency is independent of the legislature that created it. The Minister or Cabinet are the final authority and can quash the decisions of regulatory agencies in certain cases, where, for example, they contain serious errors, are contrary to public interest or are manifestly unfair. Neither the Minister nor Cabinet will intervene, however if the appeal is based on legal arguments. Recourse should be had to the departmental authorities only where it is a matter of principle or policy that is being contested. The assistance of a lawyer may be useful but is not essential.

Groups incur numerous direct and indirect expenses when participating in public hearings: travel and accommodation expenses, fees paid to lawyers and experts, and so on. In recommendations 21, 22, 23 and 24 of its report to the House of Commons in December 1980, the Special Committee on Regulatory Reform proposed that the government provide increased financial assistance to public interest groups in order to encourage them to participate in the federal regulatory process. Until the government has made a decision on these proposals, however, groups will have to continue to rely on the sources of funding currently available to them. Before undertaking an intervention, groups would nevertheless be well advised to get in touch with the Secretary of the regulatory agency concerned to find out what kind of funding or compensation is available; there is no general rule in this area, but certain agencies can in certain cases, provide financial assistance to consumer groups requesting it.

## II - PARLIAMENTARY CHANNELS

This is the political route, with all its implications, difficulties and possibilities.



## 1. Legislative Process

The process leading up to the enactment and application of a statute provides consumer groups with numerous opportunities to defend consumer rights and communicate their demands to the appropriate government authorities. The principal means they can use during this process are as follows: (1)

- (a) submission of formal memoranda to the Ministers responsible and/or the House of Commons or Senate Committees responsible for studying the legislation or policies in question;
- (b) letters to the appropriate Cabinet Ministers, officials or Members of Parliament;
- (c) parliamentary petitions presented under Standing Order 67 of the House of Commons;
- (d) informal discussions with influential Ministers, senior officials or government advisers;
- (e) popular pressure campaigns based on public demonstrations, petitions, visits to Parliament Hill, and so on, aimed at attracting the attention of the media and mobilizing public opinion.

The legislative process is divided into three distinct phases:

- 1.1 pre-parliamentary phase;
- 1.2 parliamentary phase;
- 1.3 post-parliamentary phase

Each phase is under the control of a different group, namely:

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- (1) Most of these means are described in William T. Stanbury's work entitled Lobbying and interest group Representation in the Legislative process, published in 1978 while the author was a professor in the Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration at the University of British Columbia.





- (a) departmental bureaucrats who devise policy options (includes special advisers retained from outside the government to work for a specific issue);
- (b) senior departmental officials who advise the responsible Minister on policy;
- (c) Minister of the department;
- (d) Privy Council staff (in the case of major money issues the Department of Finance and the Treasury Board);
- (e) the Prime Minister;
- (f) other Cabinet Ministers. (1)

In order to maximize their influence, groups must direct their activities toward the appropriate persons in each phase, adapting them to each individual so as to communicate persuasively.

We shall now describe briefly each of the three phases in the legislative process.

#### 1.1 Pre-Parliamentary Phase

The events that characterize this phase normally take place within or under the supervision of a department; this phase results in the production of a working document proposing in detail a new policy that is submitted to Cabinet by a Minister. The phase is divided into four stages:

##### 1.1.1. Policy development:

- (a) perception of the need for a new policy;
- (b) development of the new concept and adoption by Cabinet of the proposed policy.

##### 1.1.2. Feasibility study:

- (a) circulation of the working document within the government, that is, the Prime Minister's Office, Treasury Board, the Privy Council Office and departments or services directly involved:

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(1) Fred Thompson and W.T. Stanbury, The Political Economy of Interest Groups in the Legislative Process in Canada, Institute for Research on Public Policy, Montreal, 1979.





- (b) "trial balloons" launched among the media, various experts outside government as well as provincial governments, on occasion;
- (c) expanded interdepartmental circulation,
- (d) consultation with representatives of public interest groups.

responsible and/or the House of Commons or Senate Committees responsible for studying the legislation or policies in question;

- (b) letters to the appropriate Cabinet Ministers, officials or Members of Parliament;
- (c) parliamentary petitions presented under Standing Order 67 of the House of Commons;
- (d) informal discussions with influential Ministers, senior officials or government advisers;
- (e) popular pressure campaigns based on public demonstrations, petitions, visits to Parliament Hill, and so on, aimed at attracting the attention of the media and mobilizing public opinion.

The legislative process is divided into three distinct phases:

- 1.1.3 Evaluation and amendment (where necessary) of the policy proposed.
- 1.1.4 Preparation of a working document for Cabinet and a tactical information book for the Minister.

These stages are crucial in the legislative process, but they are not officially open to the public; in the opinion of the experts this is nevertheless the most important phase for doing lobbying. It is precisely during this phase that private or public interest groups that are successful in their demands intervene. Their success is due to their comprehension of the Canadian legislative process, which leads them to establish a special communication network with the Ministers and senior officials responsible for developing and planning new policies. By intervening early it is easier to gain acceptance for changes to the proposed policy; before the entire process has got too far and it becomes too difficult or embarrassing for the politicians to backtrack.



"The fact is that such interest group activity does not appear to be focussed on those with whom it will have the most influence. Some groups, for example, make no attempt to influence policy and legislation before it reaches the parliamentary stage. It is hardly surprising that the representatives of these groups are generally acknowledged to be ineffective in obtaining satisfaction for their groups' claims." (1)

During this pre-Parliamentary phase, the way in which the lobbying is done or the demands are presented to the appropriate authorities is very important and should be carefully considered. Again according to the experts, in order to maintain good relations at a senior level, it is essential to be prepared to keep such relations confidential and to avoid any possible conflicts; during this phase it is preferable to avoid attitudes and behaviour of confrontation, in order to avoid jeopardizing one's chances of success by losing the confidence of those one wishes to influence. Presthus (2) is of the view that during this phase government elites take a dim view of, and regard as illegitimate, any tactics that rely on public protest; he states that experienced lobbyists never use such pressure tactics, which may have an impact on public opinion and the media but are not very successful or influential with government elites, which they tend, instead, to alienate from the cause. Be this as it may, and regardless of one's views on the subject, any groups that are thinking of using such pressure tactics should seriously evaluate the consequences they may have.

The favourite method of Canadian lobbyists for communicating with the "target persons" is described by T.F. Cawsey as follows:

"If the American way of getting things done is one of dramatic overstatement, the ideal Canadian way of making arrangements (between governments and business) has been of elegant understatement; the politics of keeping things pleasant, dull and controlled. Influence comes from very private meetings with very important people. Public displays of power and

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(1) Fred Thompson and W.T. Stanbury, The Political Economy of Interest Groups in the Legislative Process in Canada, Institute for Research on Public Policy, Montreal, 1979.

(2) Robert Presthus, Elite Accommodation in Canadian Politics, Macmillan, Toronto, 1973.





verbal abuse are vulgar and should be avoided." (1)

## 1.2 Parliamentary Phase

This second phase of the legislative process comprises two separate parts:

1.2.1 Preparatory part;

1.2.2 Official part.

The events of the preparatory part take place in private within the Cabinet environment. The events of the official part take place publicly in the House of Commons and the Senate. The proclamation of new legislation is the normal culmination of this phase.

### 1.2.1 Preparatory Part

This part comprises six stages:

- (a) study of the proposed policy in Committee (on the basis of the working document prepared in the pre-parliamentary phase);
- (b) ratification or amendment by Cabinet of the Committee's recommendations;
- (c) the Minister responsible gives the Department of Justice instructions to draft the bill;
- (d) the bill, prepared by the Department of Justice, is approved by the Minister responsible;
- (e) study of the bill by the Cabinet Committee on Legislation and House Planning;
- (f) ratification by Cabinet of the Committee's proposals and signature by the Prime Minister.

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(1) T.F. Cawsey, R.C. Hodgson, R.J.A. Lord and D.A. Peach, Managing the Political/Regulatory Environment, University of Western Ontario, School of Business Administration, London, Ontario, 1976.

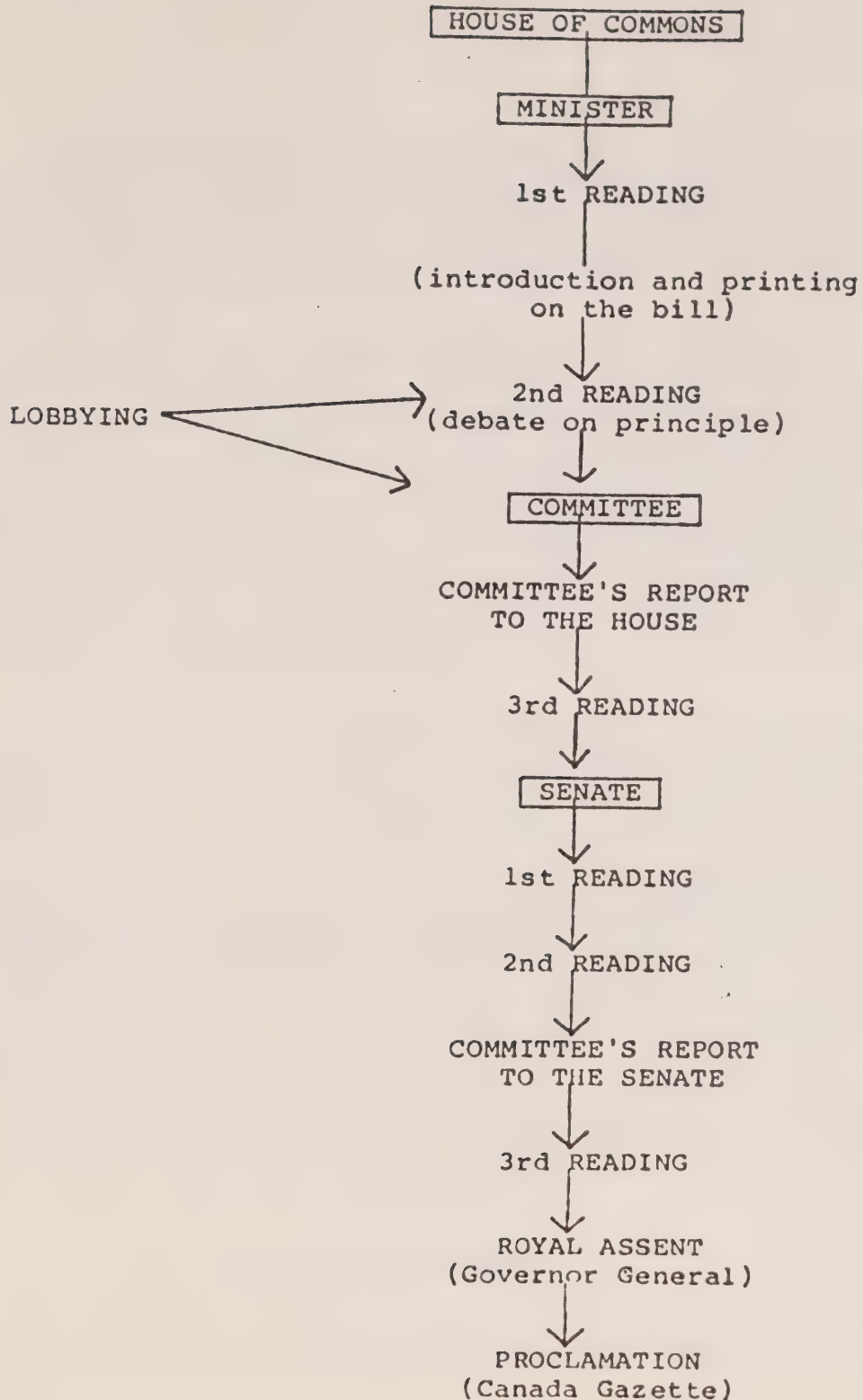


1.2.2 Official Part

This part is clearly explained in chapter 17 of La jurisprudence parlementaire, de Beauchesne, 5th edition, Wilson and Lafleur, Montreal, 1978.







This chart illustrates and summarizes the process by which a bill is passed, from the time it is introduced by a Minister in the House of Commons.



According to some experts, the best time to do lobbying at this stage is between first and second reading and while the bill is being considered in Committee. Since the bill is then public, the lobbying will consist in attempting to exert various forms of pressure on politicians, using whatever means are considered appropriate.

We should also emphasize the role of the Senate, which should not be overlooked in certain circumstances. The Senate represents another avenue of access to the government's legislative process, especially in the case of financial or economic legislation. For example, by deciding to hold public hearings on competition policy in connection with Bill C-227 (which later became C-7 and C-2), in 1974 and 1975, and then in connection with Bill C-13, early in 1978, the Senate helped establish a climate of opinion against the proposed legislation. The possibility of lobbying the Senate has not so far been given much consideration by the various groups, but this is an area with interesting potential.

As at all other stages of lobbying, it is essential to be informed fairly far in advance in order to have time to react. In order to keep up to date on bills and various matters being debated in the House of Commons and the Senate, Parliamentary documents should be consulted regularly. The most practical for this purpose in our view is the Order Paper and Notices, published daily; the House of Commons Debates, the Debates of the Senate, the House of Commons Votes and Proceedings and the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Senate may also be consulted; in addition, to obtain an overview of government activities it is very useful to check the Weekly Checklist of Canadian Government Publications, which contains a great deal of documentation and numerous references. All these documents, as well as many others, are available in most libraries, which, if they do not already have them, can obtain them easily; they can also be obtained from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Hull, Quebec, K1A 0S9, (819) 994-3475.

### 1.3 Post-Parliamentary Phase

The legislative process is not entirely over once an Act has been passed and proclaimed, since this new legislation must be applied.





Statutes generally delegate a large number of powers to the officials responsible for applying them. In many cases these officials are responsible for preparing draft regulations, subject to approval by Cabinet, to bring the new legislation into operation. Even though legislation is no longer easy to amend once it has reached this stage, lobbying of the officials with the authority to implement it may result in its application being altered somewhat.



## 2. Committees

Committees are playing a constantly increasing role in the government's administrative and legislative organization. There are three main categories of Committee:

- 2.1 House of Commons Committees;
- 2.2 Senate Committees;
- 2.3 Cabinet Committees.

### 2.1 House of Commons Committees

There are four types of House of Commons Committee:

- 2.1.1 Committees of the Whole House;
- 2.1.2 Standing Committees;
- 2.1.3 Special Committees;
- 2.1.4 Joint Committees.

#### 2.1.1 Committees of the Whole House

Committees of the Whole House are composed of the House itself, that is, all the Members sitting in Committee to examine certain matters (for example, passage of a bill).

#### 2.1.2 Standing Committees

Unlike the Committees of the Whole House, the Standing Committees are authorized to order the production of documents and to summon witnesses. Studying bills is one of their two chief functions.

Standing Order 65 of the Standing Orders of the House of Commons provides for the following twenty Standing Committees:

- (a) Agriculture, to consist of not more than 30 members;
- (b) Communications and Culture, to consist of not more than 20 members;
- (c) External Affairs and National Defence, to consist of not more than 30 members;
- (d) Finance, Trade and Economic Affairs, to consist of not more than 20 members;





- (e) Fisheries and Forestry, to consist of not more than 20 members;
- (f) Health, Welfare and Social Affairs, to consist of not more than 20 members;
- (g) Indian Affairs and Northern Development, to consist of not more than 20 members;
- (h) National Resources and Public Works, to consist of not more than 20 members;
- (i) Justice and Legal Affairs, to consist of not more than 20 members;
- (j) Labour, Manpower and Immigration, to consist of not more than 20 members;
- (k) Regional Development, to consist of not more than 20 members;
- (l) Transport, to consist of not more than 20 members;
- (m) Veterans Affairs, to consist of not more than 20 members;
- (n) Miscellaneous Estimates, to consist of not more than 20 members;
- (o) Miscellaneous Private Bills and Standing Orders, to consist of not more than 20 members;
- (p) Privileges and Elections, to consist of not more than 20 members;
- (q) Public Accounts, to consist of not more than 20 members;
- (r) Procedure and Organization, to consist of not more than 12 members;
- (s) On Management and Members' Services, to consist of not more than 12 members;
- (t) Northern Pipeline, to consist of not more than 15 members;



The composition of the Standing Committees is generally based on each party's representation in the House of Commons.

At the beginning of each session the Chief Government Whip convenes organization meetings in order to elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman for each Standing Committee. The Chairman is normally a member of the party in power, but traditionally certain Committees, such as the Public Accounts Committee, are chaired by a member of the Opposition.

Each Committee is also assisted by a Clerk, who prepares the minutes of proceedings; he acts as an adviser in matters of procedure and as an administrative officer.

Members of the House who are not members of a Committee may, unless the House or the Committee concerned otherwise orders, take part in the public proceedings of the Committee, but may not vote or move motions or be part of the quorum.

The Standing Committees are responsible for examining and studying the bills referred to them after second reading, and then reporting to the House.

The referral order from the House may ask the Committees to inquire into a variety of matters; once they have completed their inquiry, the Committees must once again report to the House.

Standing Order 65(8) of the House of Commons authorizes the Standing Committees to summon witnesses. When ordered to do so, a witness must appear before the Committee and answer any questions put to him. No judicial proceedings may be brought against a witness for testimony given before a Committee, except in the case of perjury.

The Committees may, by motion, authorize the payment to witnesses of a reasonable sum during their travel and attendance, as well as a reasonable allowance for travelling expenses for those living outside the National Capital Region.

Unless otherwise stated, Committee sessions are public and all testimony is recorded to be transcribed and printed.

If one wishes to submit a memorandum to a Committee, it is necessary to notify the Clerk in writing before the deadline set by the Committee and express a desire to be invited to appear before the members of the Committee where applicable.





Even if the memorandum is received on time, however, the Committee is free to decide whether or not to invite those who prepared it to appear; the memorandum should be addressed to the Clerk of the Committee.

In order to influence the Committee's decision and be invited to give evidence, it is possible to exert various forms of pressure on the Committee members (MPs) and appeal to the media.

Committees holding public hearings normally publish announcements in the leading newspapers in the country, but such announcements may go unnoticed. The best source of information on the activities of the Committees and the matters they are studying is the Committees' Weekly Bulletin, which is published every week by the Committees and Private Legislation Branch, House of Commons, Ottawa, K1A 0A6, (613) 992-3150; a limited number of these bulletins are published, however, and it is difficult to obtain; the Branch is currently examining the possibility of increasing the number of copies to enable all those interested to subscribe. Meanwhile, one can call the Principal Clerk, (613) 992-3150, to obtain a list of all the Committees together with the names of their Chairman, as well as the names of the Clerks and their telephone numbers; by getting in touch with each Clerk it is then possible to stay informed of the activities of each Committee and the matters being debated.

### 2.1.3 Special Committees (Work Groups)

Special Committees are set up temporarily, for a specific purpose. They consist of a maximum of 15 members and their powers are delegated to them by the House of Commons. They follow the same rules of procedure as the Standing Committees. Unlike the latter, which are established for the entire duration of a Parliament, the Special Committees are disbanded at the end of each session or as soon as they have tabled their final report in the House.

Examples:                      Special Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped, Special Committee on Alternative Energy and Oil Substitution, Special Committee on Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements.



#### 2.1.4 Joint Committees

Joint Committees are composed of members of the House of Commons and of the Senate who sit and deliberate together. There are Standing Joint Committees and Special Joint Committees.

The Standing Orders of the House mention the following Standing Joint Committees, as well as the number of members from the House of Commons:

- (a) One Printing - to consist of 23 members;
- (b) On the Library of Parliament - to consist of 21 members;
- (c) On Regulations and other Statutory Instruments - to consist of 12 members.

The Special Joint Committees are created by a resolution of both Houses; the house taking the initiative sends a message to the other house asking it to participate in the creation of a Committee, as happened in the case of the Committee on the Constitution of Canada.

#### 2.2 Senate Committees

There are four types of Senate committee:

- 2.2.1 Committees of the Whole House;
- 2.2.2 Standing Committees;
- 2.2.3 Special Committees;
- 2.2.4 Joint Committees.

##### 2.2.1 Committees of the Whole House

Committees of the Whole House are formed of all the Senators, who meet in committee to consider the matters submitted to them.

##### 2.2.2. Standing Committees

Rule 67(1) of the Senate Rules provides for the constitution of the following thirteen Standing Committees:





- (a) The Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament, to which shall be appointed seventeen senators.
- (b) The Joint Committee on the Printing of Parliament, to which shall be appointed twenty-one senators.
- (c) The Joint Committee on the Restaurant of Parliament, to which shall be appointed the Speaker and six other senators.
- (d) The Joint Committee on Regulations and other Statutory Instruments, to which shall be appointed eight senators.
- (e) The Committee on Standing Rules and Orders, composed of twenty members, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, which is empowered on its own initiative to propose to the Senate amendments to the rules from time to time.
- (f) The committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration, composed of twenty members, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, which is empowered on its own initiative to study any matters relating to the internal economy of the Senate, including budgetary matters and administration generally, and to report the results of its study to the Senate.
- (g) The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, composed of twenty members, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, to which shall be referred on motion bills, messages, petitions, inquiries, papers and other matters relating to foreign and Commonwealth relations generally, including:
  - (i) treaties and international agreements;
  - (ii) external trade;
  - (iii) foreign aid;
  - (iv) defence;
  - (v) immigration;
  - (vi) territorial and offshore matters.
- (h) The Senate Committee on National Finance, composed of twenty members, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, to which shall be referred on motion bills, messages, petitions, inquiries, papers and other matters relating to federal estimates generally, including:



- (i) transport and communications by land, air, water, and space, whether by radio, telephone, telegraph, wire, cable, microwave, wireless, television, satellite, broadcasting, postal communications or any other form, method or means of communications or transport;
  - (ii) tourist traffic;
  - (iii) common carriers;
  - (iv) pipelines, transmission lines and energy transmission;
  - (v) navigation, shipping and navigable waters.
- (j) The Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs, composed of twenty members, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, to which shall be referred on motion bills, messages, petitions, inquiries, papers and other matters relating to legal and constitutional matters generally, including:
  - (i) federal-provincial relations;
  - (ii) administration of justice, law reform and all matters related thereto;
  - (iii) the judiciary;
  - (iv) all essentially juridical matters;
  - (v) private bills not otherwise specifically assigned to another committee, including those related to marriage and divorce.
- (k) The Senate Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce, composed of twenty members, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, to which shall be referred on motion bills, messages, petitions, inquiries, papers and other matters relating to banking, trade and commerce generally, including:
  - (i) banking, insurance, trust and loan companies, credit societies, caisses populaires and small loans;





- (ii) customs and excise;
- (iii) taxation legislation;
- (iv) patents and royalties;
- (v) corporate and consumer affairs;
- (vi) bankruptcy;
- (vii) natural resources and mines.

(1) The Senate Committee on Health, Welfare and Science, composed of twenty members, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, to which shall be referred on motion bills, messages, petitions, inquiries, papers and other matters relating to health, welfare and science generally, including:

- (i) veterans affairs;
- (ii) Indian and Eskimo affairs;
- (iii) health and welfare;
- (iv) social and cultural matters;
- (v) pensions;
- (vi) labour legislation;
- (vii) aging.

(m) The Senate Committee on Agriculture, composed of twenty members, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, to which shall be referred on motion bills, messages, petitions, inquiries, papers and other matters relating to agriculture.

Rule 67(2) of the same Rules reads as follows:

Any bill, message, petition, inquiry, paper, or other matter which does not fall within the subject matters assigned to a standing committee under subsection (1), shall be referred, as the Senate may decide, to any committee.



The functions of the Senate Committee are similar to those of the House of Commons Committees; they are essentially to legislate and to investigate. That is why, as we pointed out briefly in section 1.2.2, skilled lobbyists can take advantage of this situation to obtain the Senate's support.

The procedures to follow to submit a memorandum to a Senate Committee or testify before it are the same as those already described in connection with the House of Commons Committees, namely notifying the Clerk in writing of one's intention to submit a memorandum before the deadline and indicating to him that one wishes to give evidence before the Committee, if that is the case, and if the Committee has given its consent.

Further information concerning the composition, role and activities of the various Senate Committees may be obtained from the Director, Committees and Private Legislation Branch, The Senate, Ottawa, K1A 0A4, (613) 593-7326.

### 2.2.3 Special Committees

Under Rule 74, "The Senate may appoint such special committees as it deems advisable and may set the terms of reference and indicate the powers to be exercised and the duties to be undertaken by any such committee".

### 2.2.4 Joint Committees

Joint Committees are composed of members of the Senate and of the House of Commons who sit and deliberate together. There are Standing Joint Committees and Special Joint Committees of limited duration.

Special Joint Committees are created by a resolution of the Senate and of the House of Commons; the house which takes the initiative sends a message to the other house asking it to participate in the creation of a Committee.

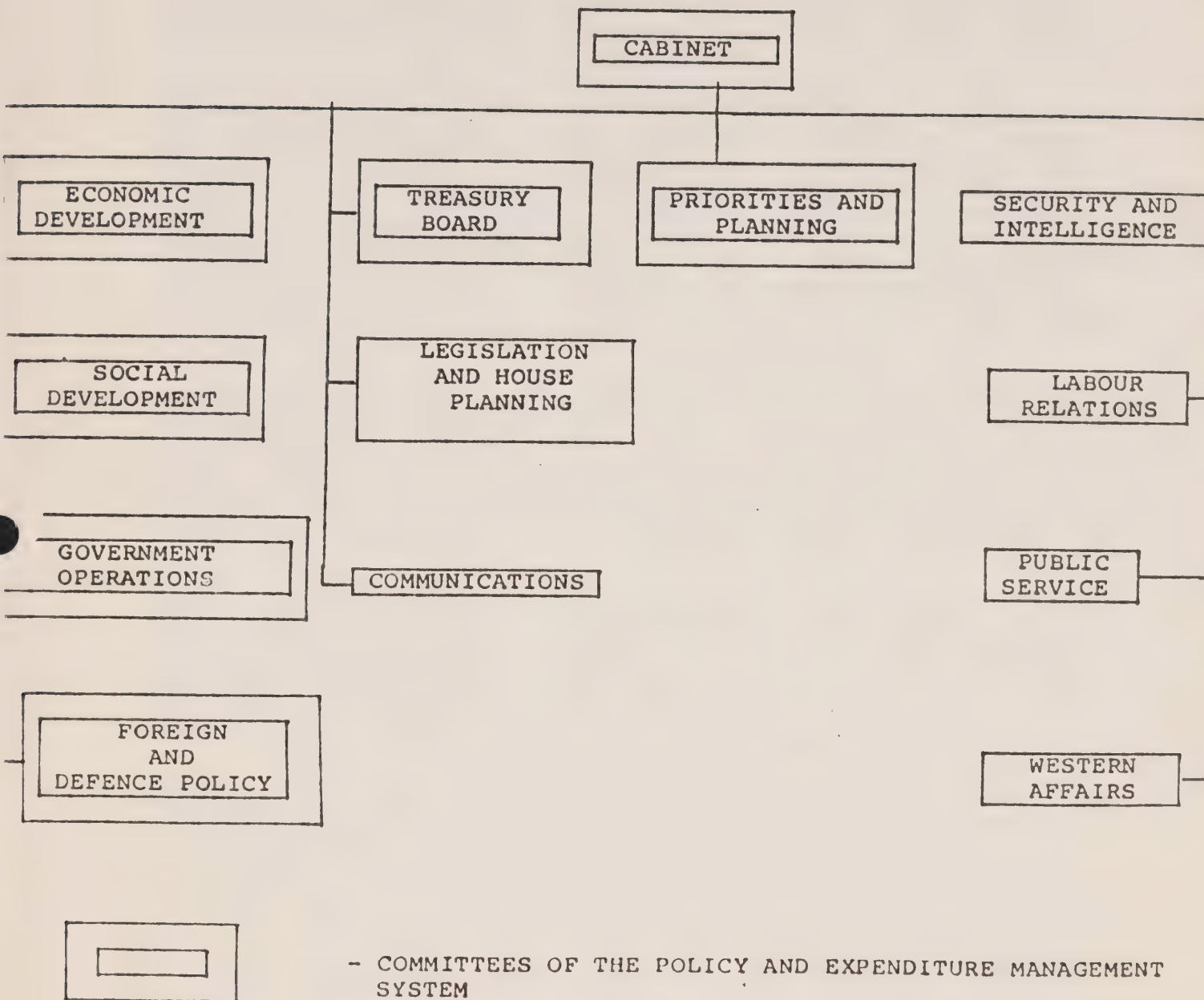
### 2.3 Cabinet Committees

The twelve Cabinet Committees are an extension of Cabinet. The table on the following page illustrates the Cabinet Committee system.





CABINET COMMITTEE SYSTEM (1)



(1) The Policy and Expenditure Management System, Privy Council Office, March 1981, p. 15.



The Cabinet Committee system includes four Policy Committees - Economic Development, Social Development, Foreign and Defence Policy, and Government Operations - each responsible for its respective policy sectors.

These are four coordinating committees - Priorities and Planning, Treasury Board, Legislation and House Planning, and Communications. The Cabinet Committee on Priorities and Planning is central to the policy and expenditure management system with the responsibility for setting the overall direction for government policy including the establishment of the fiscal plan and the determination of the resource envelopes for each Policy Committee. In addition, Priorities and Planning provides the forum for the consideration of federal-provincial issues as well as other areas of high priority.

In addition, the Special Committee of Council handles regulations and other proposed Orders-in-Council not requiring the attention of full Cabinet. Other special committees deal, as required, with matters relating to security and intelligence, labour relations, public service, and Western affairs. From time to time, special problems assume importance requiring ad hoc committees until a satisfactory solution is reached.

These Cabinet Committees are not open to the public and do not hold public hearings concerning the matters within their jurisdiction. The fundamental purpose of the Committee system is to ensure greater Ministerial control over the management of policies and expenditures. It seeks to do this by integrating the processes of policy-making and fiscal and expenditure planning within the Cabinet Committee system.

Although the activities of the Cabinet Committees are conducted in private, it is nonetheless advisable for groups to attempt to establish a positive working relationship with appropriate Ministers and their senior staffs. The Cabinet Committees play a primary role in the development of government policies. Thus, making their views known to the Ministers concerned at the early stages of the decision-making process, groups increase their chances of obtaining what they want and of seeing government programs take consumer interests into account.

Further information and documentation on the Cabinet Committees may be obtained from the Machinery of Government Section, Privy Council Office, Langevin Building, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0A3, (613) 992-1949.



### (3) Petition

The right to petition Parliament is conferred by Standing Order 67 of the House of Commons. The current practice of collecting a large number of signatures, commonly referred to as a petition, bears little relation to the true Parliamentary practice of the same name.

This right, which still exists, is not very well known and not often used. According to the Clerk of Petitions, only about ten petitions are presented to the House of Commons during a Parliamentary session; the most recent session was an exception, with almost 300 petitions being presented.

A petition may not be presented on behalf of a group since the signature of one person on behalf of one or more other persons is not acceptable under parliamentary practice; moreover, the rules require that one person alone present a petition.

All petitions must be presented to the House of Commons by a Member. If a group wishes to present a petition, the latter must be signed by all members of the group or by all those who support the aim of the petition; these various signatures must be preceded by a text prepared according to the prescribed rules in order for the petition to be acceptable. The Member who agrees to file the petition with the Clerk of the House must simply ensure that it does not contravene any of the Standing Orders of the House of Commons.

Petitions are used to express disagreement with a government policy or a situation in Canada. It is not necessary to resort to the courts before presenting a petition. Moreover, even if the courts have already rendered a decision on a particular matter, that matter may be the subject of a petition so long as the court decision is not criticized.

For a petition to be effective, have an impact and give rise to debate in the House of Commons, its object must take into account the views of all parties and be deemed to be of public interest.

However, even if the petition does not produce the desired effect and does not give rise to any debate in the House, the media will always provide good coverage for the Member and the group that presented it; used judiciously, petitions are a useful means of mobilizing public opinion.





Following, we have reproduced a working paper on public petitions prepared by the House of Commons, which provides all necessary explanations on the subject.



4)

## PUBLIC PETITIONS

### Definition

1. Petitions meant to benefit the public, in which the House is asked to take action to right an alleged public wrong or to alter the general law of the country; also included in this category are petitions submitted by individuals, complaining of some personal grievance.

### The right of petitioning

2. The right of petitioning the Crown and Parliament for redress of grievances is acknowledged as a fundamental principle of the constitution, and has been uninterruptedly exercised from very early times.

The House of Commons is a representative institution. It only considers questions submitted by its elected members. The ordinary citizen has no right to appear personally before the House of Commons. If he has a grievance, he may present a petition in writing through the medium of a member and in accordance with rules laid down in the Standing Orders of the House. The only individuals, apart from members, who may be heard at the Bar of the House, are persons summoned for breach of privilege and witnesses when it happens that the House itself is holding an investigation. Nobody else is permitted to address the House of Commons.

The old practice of addressing petitions to the House of Commons has but little life at the present day. It is no doubt the birthright of every Canadian to apply to Parliament for the redress of grievances. Thanks, however, to the ample development of courts of Justice and administrative bodies, the petitions against denials of right have almost disappeared.

### Presentation

3. A petition may be presented by a Member at any time during the sitting of the House by filing the same with the Clerk of the House. The presentation is recorded in the Votes and Proceedings of that day.





4. Any member desiring to present a petition in his place in the House must do so during Routine Proceedings and before Introduction of Bills. The presentation is recorded in the Votes and Proceedings of that day.
5. A member who has not taken the oath or affirmation cannot present a petition.
6. A member cannot be compelled to present a petition.

#### Reception

7. When a petition is presented it is referred automatically to the Clerk of Petitions who reports to the House, on the next day following the presentation, whether or not it contains any irregularities as to form. The report is printed in the Votes and Proceedings of that day.
8. If the petition is in proper form, it is deemed to have been read and received when the Clerk of Petitions tables his favourable report.

#### Rules

9. Every member presenting a petition shall endorse his name thereon.
10. Every petition should commence with the superscription: "To the Honourable the House of Commons in Parliament assembled". Then should follow the formula: "The Petition of the undersigned...humbly sheweth". Follow the subject-matter of the petition, in the third person through, and commencing each paragraph with the word "That". The conclusion should be the "Prayer" tersely and clearly expressing the particular object which the petitioners have in view in coming before Parliament. The petition should close with the formal words: "and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray". Here follow the signatures, which must be in writing and not typewritten or printed; they must not be pasted or otherwise transferred. (See Appendix A)



11. Petitions may be either written, typewritten or printed and may be in French or English; provided always that when there are three or more petitioners the signatures of at least three petitioners shall be subscribed on the sheet containing the prayer of the petition.
12. Petitions must be free from erasures or interlineations; no appendix must be attached, whether in the shape of letters, affidavits, certificates, statistical statements or documents of any character.
13. If the Chairman of a public meeting signs a petition on behalf of those so assembled, it is only received "as the petition of the individual" and is so entered in the minutes, because the signature of one party for others cannot be recognized. Petitions from one person are frequently received and are quite in order.
14. Petitions of Corporations must be under their common seal.
15. The language of a petition should be respectful and temperate and free from disrespect to the Sovereign, or offensive imputation upon the character and conduct of Parliament, or the Courts of Justice, or other tribunal, or constituted authority.
16. A petition forwarded by telegraph cannot be received inasmuch as it has not signature attached to it.
17. Aliens, not resident in Canada, have no right to petition Parliament.
18. Any forgery or fraud in the preparation of petitions, or in the signature attached, or the being privy to, or cognizant of, such forgery or fraud, is liable to be punished as a breach of privilege, and is considered and dealt with by the House as a matter of privilege. There have been frequent instances in which such irregularities have been discovered and punished by both Houses.
19. It is the duty of members to read petitions which are sent to them, before they are presented, lest any violation of the rules of the House should be apparent on the face of them; in which case it is their duty to offer them to the House.



20. Whilst a member has clearly a right to ask that a petition be read, it is a privilege, like many others, subject to the approval of the House itself. In case of opposition, the Speaker will put a motion formally to the House.
21. The House will refuse to receive any petition that directly asks for a grant of money out of the public revenues, unless such grant has first been recommended by the Crown. But the House does not reject petitions which ask simply for legislation or for "such measures as the House may think expedient to take", with respect to public works.

Appendix IV contains three sample petitions presented to the House of Commons. Before presenting a petition or in order to obtain further information, it is advisable to get in touch with the Clerk of Petitions at (613) 992-2038; he is qualified to determine whether a petition to be presented is acceptable.





### CONCLUSION

Unless we in Canada are prepared to experiment with this and similar concepts, we will have to learn to live with the knowledge that the imbalances in market power which prompted many regulatory initiatives in fact often survived reinforced and legitimized by the very apparatus set up to counteract them. As we move forward into an even more technologically dominated future, unless we can devise mechanisms that will ensure a democratic regulatory ideal, the "new despotism" of which Lord Hewart once warned will have come to rule us by default. (1)

Democracy is based on citizen participation in the political decision-making process. According to democratic principles, the elected government receives a mandate from the people to administer the country in the best public interest.

This is why, since the creation of the Canadian federation in 1867, representatives of the business world and of certain private interest groups have established a communications network with representatives of those in power, in order to ensure that their points of view are taken into consideration when statutes or regulations are being drafted and the various government programs are being established.

The experience of recent years, especially since the emergence of the consumer movement, has shown that all too often business interests did not coincide with the interests of consumers, and that in a number of cases these interests were in fact diametrically opposed.

In order to restore the equilibrium it is more than ever necessary that the government pay greater heed to consumer interests when making its decisions. Consumers for their part must organize like businesses so that they may present their demands to the government in an effective and on-going manner, using all channels available to them.

---

(1) Report on the Consumer Interest in Regulatory Boards and Agencies, Canadian Consumer Council, Ottawa, 1973.



We have attempted to describe these channels in this paper, but consumers seldom have the time or the money to devote to this type of activity. In light of these problems, group action remains an economically viable alternative, allowing consumers to delegate able and skilled people to represent them and assert their rights before the various government authorities.

It thus seems that consumer groups will be called upon to play an increasingly important lobbying role so that the voice of consumers may be heard clearly within the government.

We hope that this rapid tour behind the scenes of the federal government will help to give an idea of how the latter operates, thereby facilitating the work of groups concerned with defending the cause of consumers.





## APPENDIX I

### FEDERAL STATUTORY REFERENCES TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST

The following is a list of all federal statutes which include sections referring to "the public interest". Where possible, all sections have been indicated. However, if the Act contains numerous sections enunciating "the public interest", only representative sections have been included.

1. Aeronautics Act, RSC 1970, c A-3, ss 10 and 16.
  2. Anti-Inflation Act, SC 1974-75-76, c 75, s 33(2).
  3. Atomic Energy Control Act, RSC 1970, c A-19, ss 8 and 9(e).
  4. Bank Act, RSC 1970, c B-1, s 63(9).
  5. Bank of Canada Act, RSC 1970, c B-2, s 24(4).
  6. Quebec Savings Bank Act, RSC 1970, c B-4, s 55.
  7. Broadcasting Act, RSC 1970, c B-11, ss 3(h), 16(2), 18(2), 19(2) to (7), 20(2), 21, 23(2) and (3), 24 and 27(2).
- For a more complete review of the Broadcasting Act, see the CRTC case study below.
8. Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, RSC 1970, c C-3, ss 29(1) and 30(2).
  9. Canada Pension Plan, RSC 1970, c C-5, s 108.
  10. Canadian National Railways Act, RSC 1970, c C-10, s 39.
  11. Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation Act, RSC 1970, c C-16, s 31(6).
  12. Combines Investigation Act, RSC 1970, c C-23, ss 13, 19(2) and 29(3).



13. Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs Act,  
RSC 1970, c C-27, ss 6(1)(a) and (2).
14. Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act, SC 1970-71-72,  
c 41, s 15(2).
15. Canada Cooperative Association Act, SC 1970-71-72,  
c 6, s 7(1).
16. Canada Corporations Act, RSC 1970, c C-32, s 26.
17. Customs Tariff, RSC 1970, c C-41, s 16(1).
18. Canada Development Corporation Act, SC 1970-71-72,  
c 49, s 42(3).
19. Currency and Exchange Act, RSC 1970, c C-39,  
s 5(3).
20. Defence Production Act, RSC 1970, c D-2, s 3.
21. Defence Services Pension Continuation Act,  
RSC 1970, c D-3, s 3.
22. Divorce Act, RSC 1970, c D-8, as 9 and 13.
23. Dry Docks Subsidies Act, RSC 1970, c D-9,  
s 3(2).
24. Canada Elections Act, RSC 1970 (1st Supp), c 14,  
s 70(6).
25. Environmental Contaminants Act, SC 1974-75-76,  
c 72, ss 6(5) and 11(2).
26. Excise Act, RSC 1970, c E-12, s 8.
27. Excise Tax Act, RSC 1970, c E-13, s 18(e).
28. Experimental Foreign Stations Act, RSC 1970,  
c E-14, s 4(c).
29. Expropriation Act, RSC 1970 (1st Supp), c 16,  
ss 4 and 8.



30. Farm Products Marketing Agencies Act, SC 1970-71-72, c 65, s 8(2).
31. Federal Court Act, RSC 1970 (2nd Supp), c 10, s 41.
32. Financial Administration Act, RSC 1970, c F-10, s 17(1).
33. Fisheries Act, RSC 1970, c F-14, ss 20, 24(3), 28(1), 52(a) and 53.
34. Food and Drugs Act, RSC 1970, c F-27, s 38(2).
35. Foreign Investment Review Act, SC 1973-74, c 46, s 19(3).
36. Government Railways Act, RSC 1970, c G-11, s 91.
37. Canada Grain Act, SC 1970-71-72, c 7, ss 6(3), 80(1)(b), (2)(a)(b), (3), (4) and 81.
38. Grain Futures Act, RSC 1970, c G-17, ss 6 and 8(3).
39. Hazardous Products Act, RSC 1970, c H-3, s 9(6).
40. Canadian Human Rights Act, SC 1976-77, c 33, ss 2, 40 and 52.
41. Indian Act, RSC 1970, c I-6, s 46.
42. Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, RSC 1970, c I-15, preamble.
43. Foreign Insurance Companies Act, RSC 1970, C I-16, preamble.
44. Investment Companies Act, SC 1970-71-72, c 33 ss 3(2) and 6.
45. Judges Act, RSC 1970, c J-1, s 40(5).
46. Juvenile Delinquents Act, RSC 1970, c J-3, s 37(2).





47. Canada Labour Code, RSC 1970, c L-2, s 72.
48. Law Reform Commission Act, RSC 1970 (1st Supp), c 23, s 12(2).
49. Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, RSC 1970, c L-3, s 3.
50. Livestock and Livestock Products Act, RSC 1970, c L-8, s 32.
51. Loan Companies Act, RSC 1970, c L-12, ss 7(1) and 37(5).
52. Narcotic Control Act, RSC 1970, c N-1, s 14.
53. National Energy Board Act, RSC 1970, c N-16, ss 11, 22, 37, 44, 59, 60 and 83.
54. National Film Act, RSC 1970, c N-7, s 11.
55. National Harbours Board Act, RSC 1970, c N-8, s 13.
56. National Transportation Act, RSC 1970, c N-17, s 23(1).
57. Navigable Waters Protection Act, RSC 1970, c N-19, s 21.
58. Northern Inland Waters Act, RSC 1970 (1st Supp), c 28, ss 12, 15, 24 and 27.
59. Nuclear Liability Act, RSC 1970 (1st Supp), c 29, s 18.
60. Official Languages Act, RSC 1970, c O-2, ss 4 and 5.
61. Official Secrets Act, RSC 1970, c O-3, s 7.
62. Patent Act, RSC 1970, c P-4, ss 20(5) and 67.



63. Pension Act, RSC 1970, c P-7, s 72.
64. Petroleum Administration Act, SC 1974-75-76, c 47, ss 9 and 12.
65. Petroleum Corporations Monitoring Act, SC 1977-78, c 39, s 6.
66. Pilotage Act, SC 1970-71-72, c 52, ss 6, 14, 18 and 23.
67. Post Office Act, RSC 1970, c P-14, ss 22, 23, 24, 27, 31 and 32.
68. Prisons and Reformatories Act, RSC 1970, c P-21, s 68.
69. Public Service Employment Act, RSC 1970, c P-32, s 3(4).
70. Radio Act, RSC 1970, c R-1, s 8.
71. Railways Act, RSC 1970, c R-2, s 254(2)(3).
72. Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act, RSC 1970, c R-9, s 10.
73. Royal Canadian Mounted Police Pension Continuation Act, RSC 1970, c R-10, s 7.
74. Canada Shipping Act, RSC 1970, c S-9, ss 482 and 635.
75. Small Businesses Loans Act, RSC 1970, c S-10, ss 3 and 7.
76. Statistics Act, RSC 1970, c S-16, s 5.
77. Statutory Instruments Act, SC 1970-71-72, c 38, ss 12 and 27.
78. Tax Review Board Act, SC 1970-71-72, c 11, s 10.





79. Telegraphs Act, RSC 1970, c T-3, s 33.
80. Trade Marks Act, RSC 1970, c T-10, ss 21, 49 and 51.
81. Transport Act, RSC 1970, c T-14, ss 5 and 33.
82. Trust Companies Act, RSC 1970 (1st Supp), c 47, s 2 (see 6.1 added).
83. Veterans' Land Act, RSC 1970, c V-4, ss 28 and 35.
84. Veterans Rehabilitation Act, RSC 1970, c V-5, ss 7 and 89.
85. Visiting Forces Act, RSC 1970, c V-6, s 20.
86. Marine and Aviation War Risks Act, RSC 1970, c W-3, s 7.
87. Dominion Water Power Act, RSC 1970, c W-6, s 9.
88. Western Grain Stabilization Act, SC 1974-75-76, c 87, s 27(3).
89. Criminal Code, RSC 1970, c 34 (various sections).



## APPENDIX II

### FEDERAL STATUTORY REFERENCES TO PUBLIC HEARINGS

There are twenty federal Acts that provide for or refer to the holding of public hearings:

1. Anti-Inflation Act, SC 1974-75-76, c 75, ss 12(1)(e) and 13.
2. Broadcasting Act, RSC 1970, c B-11, s 19.
3. Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission Act, SC 1974-75-76, c 49, s 11.
4. Expropriation Act, RSC 1970 (1st Supp), c 16, ss 8, 9 and 11.
5. Farm Products Marketing Agencies Act, SC 1970-71-72, c 65, s 8.
6. Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act, RSC 1970, c F-15, Schedule, Article V.
7. Canada Grain Act, SC 1970-71-72, c 7, ss 20(d) and 80.
8. Canadian Human Rights Act, SC 1976-77, c 33, s 40(6).
9. National Energy Board Act, RSC 1970, c N-6, s 20.
10. National Parks Act, SC 1974, c 11, ss 10(3) and 11(2).
11. North Pacific Fisheries Convention Act, RSC 1970, c F-16, s 9.
12. Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Convention Act, RSC 1970, c F-18, Schedule, Article V, para 2.
13. Northern Inland Waters Act, RSC 1970 (1st Supp), c 28, s 16.



14. Northern Pipeline Act, SC 1977-78, c 20 (which amends the Northern Inland Waters Act by adding s 15(c)).
15. National Transportation Act, RSC 1970, c N-17, s 27(4).
16. Official Languages Act, RSC 1970, c 0-2, s 15.
17. Pilotage Act, SC 1970-71-72, c 52, s 14(5).
18. Railway Act, RSC 1970, c R-2, s 16(3)(e).
19. Railway Relocation and Crossing Act, SC 1974, c 12, ss 16(3)(e) and 17(3)(e).
20. Canada Water Act, RSC 1970 (1st Supp), c 5, s 4(b).





APPENDIX III

A- FEDERAL CROWN CORPORATIONS

Agricultural Stabilization Board  
Sir John Carling Building  
930 Carling Avenue  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0C5  
(613) 995-5404  
Chairman G.I. Trant

Air Canada  
Place Ville-Marie  
Montreal (Quebec)  
H3B 3P7  
(514) 874-4560  
President and Chief Executive Officer, Claude I Taylor

Atlantic Pilotage Authority  
Bank of Montreal Tower, Room 1203  
Halifax (Nova Scotia)  
B3J 1M5  
(902) 426-2550  
Chairman, A.D. Latter

Atomic Energy Control Board  
P O Box 1046  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 5S9  
(613) 995-5894  
Chairman, J.H. Jennekens

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited  
275 Slater Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0S4  
(613) 237-3270  
President, James Donnelly

Bank of Canada  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0G9  
(613) 563-8111  
Governor, G.K. Bouey



Canada Council  
P O Box 1047  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 5V8  
(613) 237-3400  
Chairman, Mavor Moore

Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation  
P O Box 2340, Station "D"  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 5W5  
(613) 996-2081  
Chairman, John F. Close

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission  
140 Promenade du Portage  
Hull (Quebec)  
(postal address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9)  
Director General, Public Affairs, C. Jennings

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation  
Montreal Road  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0P7  
(613) 746-4611  
Chairman, R.V. Hession

Canadian Arsenals Limited  
5, Montée des Arsenaux  
Le Gardeur (Quebec)  
J5Z 2P4  
President and Chief Executive Office, P.A. Bergeron

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation  
1500 Bronson Avenue  
P O Box 8478  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1G 3J5  
(613) 731-3111  
President, Pierre Juneau

Canadian Commercial Corporation  
112 Kent Street, 17th floor  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 1E9  
(613) 996-5714  
President, R.L. Gillen



Canadian Diary Commission  
2197 Riverside Drive, 4th floor  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0Z2  
(613) 998-9490  
Chairman, Gilles Choquette

Canadian Film Development Corporation  
P O Box 71, Stock Exchange Tower  
Suite 2220  
Montreal (Quebec)  
H4Z 1A8  
(514) 283-6363  
Chairman, David P. Silcox

Canadian National Railways  
935 Lagauchetière West  
P.O. 8100  
Montreal (Quebec)  
H3C 3N4  
(514) 877-5430  
President and Chairman of the Board, J.A. Dextraze

Canadian Patents and Development Limited  
275 Slater Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0R3  
(613) 996-5736  
Chairman of the Board, P.R. Gendron

Canadian Post Corporation  
Confederation Heights  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0B1  
(613) 998-8305  
Chairman, Michael Warren

Canadian Saltfish Corporation  
139 Walter Street  
P O Box 6088  
Saint John's (Newfoundland)  
A1C 5X8  
(709) 722-7500  
Chairman, L.J. Cowley





Canadian Wheat Board  
423, Main Street  
Winnipeg (Manitoba)  
R3C 2P5  
(204) 949-3416  
Chief Board Member, W.E. Jarvis

Cape Breton Development Corporation  
500 King's Road  
Sydney (Nova Scotia)  
B1P 6K3  
(902) 539-5910  
Chairman, D.S. Rankin

Crown Assets Disposal Corporation  
450 Rideau Street  
P O Box 8451  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1G 3J8  
(613) 995-3237  
General Manager, R.B. Vaillant

Defence Construction (1951) Limited  
SBI Building  
Billings Bridge Plaza  
2323 Riverside Drive  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0K3  
(613) 998-9548  
President and General Manager, A.G. Bland

Economic Council of Canada  
P O Box 527  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 5V6  
(613) 993-1052  
Secretary, William Haviland

Eldorado Aviation Limited  
Operations Office: Airport, Hangar No 3  
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)  
S7L 5P4  
President, N.M. Ediger



Eldorado Nuclear Limited  
255 Albert Street, Suite 400  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 6A9  
(613) 238-5222  
President, N.M. Ediger

Export Development Corporation  
110 O'Connor Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
(Postal Address: P O Box 655, Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 5T9)  
(613) 237-2570  
Chairman of the Board and President, Sylvain Cloutier

Farm Credit Corporation Canada  
434 Queen Street  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1P 6J9  
(613) 996-6606  
Chairman, Rolland P. Poirier

Federal Business Development Bank  
901, Victoria Square  
Montreal (Quebec)  
H2Z 1R1  
(514) 283-5904

Fisheries Price Support Board  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 0E6  
(613) 996-0459  
Chairman, A.J. Maloney

Freshwater Fish Marketing Corporation  
1199 Plessis Road  
Winnipeg (Manitoba)  
R2C 3L4  
(204) 222-7301  
President, J.T. Dunn

Great Lakes Pilotage Authority  
P O Box 95  
Cornwall (Ontario)  
K6H 5R9  
(613) 993-2995  
Chairman, R.G. Armstrong



Harbourfront Incorporated  
417 Queen's Quay West  
Toronto (Ontario)  
M5V 1A2  
(416) 364-7127  
General Manager, Howard Cohen

Laurentian Pilotage Authority  
1080, Beaver Hall Hill, Suite 1804  
Montreal (Quebec)  
H2Z 1S8  
(514) 283-6320  
Chairman, Paul Bailly

Livestock Feed Board  
5180 Queen Mary Road, Suite 400  
P O Box 177, Snowdon Station  
Montreal (Quebec)  
H3T 3T4  
(514) 283-7505  
Chairman, Roger Perreault

Medical Research Council of Canada  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0W9  
(613) 996-8170  
Chairman, Dr Pierre Bois

National Arts Centre Corporation  
P O Box 1534, Station B  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 5W1  
(613) 996-5051

National Battlefields Commission  
390, avenue de Bernières  
Quebec City (Quebec)  
G1R 2L7  
(418) 694-3506  
Chairman, Fernand Tremblay

National Capital Commission  
161 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 6J6  
(613) 992-4231  
Chairman, Honorable C.M. Drury

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National Harbours Board  
Tower A, Place de Ville  
320 Queen Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0N6  
(613) 996-6400  
Chairman, Pierre A.H. Franche

National Museums of Canada  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0M8  
(613) 995-9832  
Chairman of the Board, Sean B. Murphy

National Research Council of Canada  
Montreal Road  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
(613) 993-3659  
Chairman, G.M. MacNabb

Northern Canada Power Commission  
7909 - 51st Avenue  
P O Box 5700, Station L  
Edmonton (Alberta)  
T6C 4J8  
(403) 465-3377  
General Manager, J. Long

Northern Transportation Corporation Limited  
9945 - 108th Street  
Edmonton (Alberta)  
T5K 2G9  
(403) 423-9201  
Chairman, S.D. Cameron

Pacific Pilotage Authority  
605 - 1200 Pender Street West  
Vancouver (British Columbia)  
V6E 2T9  
(604) 666-6771  
Chairman, R.A. Hubber-Richard



Petro Canada  
Head Office  
P O Box 2844  
Calgary (Alberta)  
T2P 2M7  
(403) 232-8000  
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive  
Officer, Wilbert H. Hopper

Ponts Jacques Cartier et Champlain Inc (Les)  
c/o St-Lawrence Seaway Administration  
Place de Ville  
320 Queen Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1R 5A3  
(613) 992-4108

Royal Canadian Mint  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0G8  
President, Yvon Gariépy

Science Council of Canada  
100 Metcalfe Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 5M1  
(613) 996-1729  
Chairman, Claude Fortier

Social Sciences and Humanities Research Counsel  
255 Albert Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 6G4  
(613) 995-9330  
Chairman, André Fortier

St Lawrence Seaway Administration  
Place de Ville  
320, Queen Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1R 5A3  
(613) 992-4108  
Chairman, W.A. O'Neil



Teleglobe Canada  
680 Sherbrooke Street West  
Montreal (Quebec)  
H3A 2S4  
(514) 281-7981  
President and Chief Executive Officer, Jean-Claude Delorme

Telesat Canada  
333 River Road  
Vanier (Ontario)  
K1L 8B9  
(613) 746-5920  
Chairman, E.D. Thompson

Uranium Canada Limited  
580 Booth Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0E4  
(613) 993-0029

Via Rail Canada Inc.  
1801 McGill College Avenue, Suite 1300  
P O Box 8116  
Montreal (Quebec)  
H3C 3N3  
(514) 286-2417  
President and Chief Executive Officer, J.E. Roberts





APPENDIX III

B- ADMINISTRATIVE TRIBUNALS

Agricultural Products Board  
Sir John Carling Building  
930 Carling Avenue  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0C5  
(613) 995-5423

Agricultural Stabilization Board  
Sir John Carling Building  
930, avenue Carling  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0C5  
(613) 995-4414

Anti-Dumping Tribunal  
Journal Tower South  
365 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa (Ontario)

Anti-Inflation Appeal Tribunal  
381 Kent Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0M1  
(613) 995-9045

Army Benevolent Fund  
Veterans Affairs Building  
284 Wellington Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0P4  
(613) 996-6150

Atlantic Development Council Canada  
Building 102, Churchill Avenue  
Plesantville  
Saint John's (Newfoundland)  
Information: 147+9+737+4090



Atlantic Salmon Board  
Department of Fisheries and Oceans  
P O Box 5667  
Saint John's (Newfoundland)  
A1C 5X1

Auditor General of Canada  
240 Sparks Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0G6  
(613) 995-3766

Bilingual Districts Advisory

Board of Examiners for Canada Land Surveyors  
615 Booth Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0E9  
(613) 997-4368

Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada  
760 - 360 Main Street  
Winnipeg (Manitoba)  
R3C 3Z3

Canada Advisory Council on the Status of Women  
P O Box 1541, Station "B"  
Lord Elgin Plaza, 66 Slater Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 5H1  
(613) 992-4975

Canada Council  
255 Albert Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 5V8  
(613) 237-3400

Canada Employment and Immigration Advisory Council  
Place du Portage, Phase II  
165 Hôtel de Ville Street, 3rd Floor  
Hull (Quebec)  
(Postal adress: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J9)  
(613) 994-1446



Canada Labour Relations Board  
Tower "D", Lester B Pearson Building  
125 Sussex Drive  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0X8  
(613) 995-7046

Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism  
Terrasses de la Chaudière  
15 Eddy Street  
Hull (Quebec)  
K1A 0M5  
(613) 994-2044

Canadian Eskimo Art Council  
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière  
10 Wellington Street, North Tower  
Hull (Quebec)  
(Postal Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H4)  
(613) 997-0491

Canadian Government Standards Bureau  
Place du Portage  
Phase III  
11 Laurier Street  
Hull (Quebec)

Canadian Grain Commission  
303 Main Street  
Winnipeg (Manitoba)  
R3C 3G8  
(204) 949-2770

Canadian Human Rights Commission  
Jackson Building, 4th Floor  
257 Slater Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 1E1  
(613) 995-1277

Canadian Inter-Governmental Conference Secretariat  
Lord Elgin Plaza, 66 Slater Street  
P O Box 488, Station "A"  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1N 8V5  
(613) 995-2341





Canadian Judicial Council  
Varett Building, 130 Albert Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0W8  
(613) 992-1944/2023

Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission  
Central Building  
1, Promenade du Portage  
Hull (Quebec)  
K1A 0N2  
(613) 997-3430

Canadian Transport Commission  
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière  
15 Eddy Street  
Hull (Quebec)  
K1A 0N9  
(613) 997-9233

Citizenship Appeal Courts  
Supreme Court Building  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0H9

Citizenship Revocation Commission  
Terrasses de la Chaudière  
15 Eddy Street  
Hull (Quebec)  
K1A 0M5  
(613) 994-2869

Commonwealth War Graves Commission  
Canadian Agency, East Memorial Building  
Wellington Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0P4  
(613) 992-3224

Copyright Appeal Board  
c/o Copyright Office - Consumer and Corporate Affairs  
Place du Portage, Tower 1  
50 Victoria Street  
Hull (Quebec)  
Postal Address: Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0C9  
(613) 997-1657



Correctional Investigator  
P O Box 950, Station "B"  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 5R1  
(613) 996-9771

Correctional Service of Canada  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0P9  
(613) 995-5781

Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada  
Supreme Court Building  
Wellington Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0H9  
(613) 996-6795 (General Inquiries)

Cultural Property Export Review Board  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0C8  
(613) 593-4525

Defence Research Council  
Department of National Defence  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0Z3

Director of Soldier Settlement and Director of Veterans Lands  
Veterans Affairs Building  
Corner of Lyon and Wellington Streets  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0P4  
(613) 992-2613



Emergency Planning Canada  
Blackburn Building  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0A3  
(613) 996-1045

Employment and Immigration Canada  
Unemployment Insurance Appeals Division  
Place du Portage, Phase IV  
140 Promenade du Portage  
Hull (Quebec)  
(819) 994-6111

Energy Supplies Allocation Board  
588 Booth Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0E4  
(613) 996-3559

Environmental Advisory Council  
Environment Canada  
9th Floor, Fontaine Building  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0H3  
(613) 997-2395

Export Trade Development Board  
240 Sparks Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0H5  
(613) 995-2798

Fisheries and Oceans Research Advisory Committee  
C D Howe Building  
240 Sparks Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0E6  
(613) 996-7439

Foreign Claims Commission  
Lester B Person Building  
125 Sussex Drive  
P O Box 432  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
(613) 995-7707





Grains Group  
Transport Canada Building  
Place de Ville  
330 Sparks Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0NS  
(613) 995-7127

Hazardous Products Board of Review  
Canadian Heritage Protection Foundation  
P O Box 1358, Station "B"  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 5R4  
(613) 237-1867/1066

Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada  
Department of the Environment  
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière  
10 Wellington Street  
Hull (Quebec)  
Postal Address: Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 1G2  
(613) 994-3222

Human Rights Appeal Tribunal  
Jackson Building, 4th Floor  
257 Slater Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 1E1  
(613) 995-6268

Human Rights Tribunal  
Jackson Building, 4th Floor,  
257 Slater  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 1E1  
(613) 995-6298

Immigration Appeal Board  
116 Lisgar Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0K1  
(613) 995-6486

Indian Claims Commission  
P O Box 2520, Station "D"  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 5Y4



Inflation  
Justice Canada  
Justice Building  
Kent and Wellington Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0H8  
(613) 992-3206

International Boundary Commission  
615 Booth Street, Suite 130  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0E9  
(613) 995-4951

International Joint Commission  
18th Floor, Berger Building  
100 Metcalfe Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 5M1  
(613) 992-2417

Law Reform Commission of Canada  
Varette Building  
130 Albert Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0L6  
(613) 996-7844

Machinery and Equipment Advisory Board  
235 Queen Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0H5  
(613) 992-1004

Merchant Seamen Compensation Board  
Place du Portage, Phase II  
165 Hôtel de Ville  
Hull (Quebec)  
Postal Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0J2  
(613) 997-2555

Metric Commission of Canada  
255 Argyle Avenue  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0C9  
(613) 995-6457



Municipal Development and Loan Board  
Place Bell Canada  
160 Elgin Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0G5  
(613) 995-6264

National Advisory Committee on Fitness and Amateur Sport  
Journal Building, South Tower  
365 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0X6  
(613) 995-3408

National Council on Welfare  
Jeanne-Mance Building  
Eglantine Street - Tunny Park  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0K9  
(613) 992-7654

National Design Council  
235 Queen Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0H5  
(613) 992-0341

National Energy Board  
Trebla Building - 473 Albert Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0E5  
(613) 593-4750/992-6369

National Farm Products Marketing Council  
Place de Ville, Centre Building  
300 Sparks Street, 2nd Floor  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1R 7S3  
(613) 995-2297

National Film Board  
150 Kent Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0M9  
(613) 992-3615





National Joint Council of the Public Service of Canada  
140 O'Connor Street, East Tower  
4th Floor, Suite 411  
P O Box 1525, Station "B"  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 5V2  
(613) 995-6517

National Parole Board  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building  
340 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0R1  
(613) 995-1308

Northwest Territories Water Board  
P O Box 1500  
Yellowknife (North West Territories)

Office of the Federal Fire Commissioner  
Sir Charles Tupper Building  
Confederation Heights  
Riverside Drive  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0M2  
(613) 998-4617

Official Languages Commissioner  
66 Slater Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0T8  
(613) 995-7487

Oil Compensation Board  
344 Wellington Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0E4  
(613) 996-5523/2611

Patent Appeal Board  
Place du Portage, Tower 1  
50 Victoria Street  
Hull (Quebec)  
Postal Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C9  
(613) 997-1925



Pension Appeals Board  
P O Box 8527  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1G 3H9  
(613) 993-2047

Pension Commission  
Veterans Affairs Building  
284 Wellington Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0P4  
(613) 992-2157

Pension Review Board  
Trebla Building  
437 Albert Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1R 5B2  
(613) 995-7464

Privacy Commissioner  
Jackson Building  
257 Slater Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 1E1  
(613) 995-1151

Public Service Commission  
L'Esplanade Laurier  
300 Laurier Avenue West  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 0M7  
(613) 992-2788

Public Service Commission Appeal Board  
Suite 220, Place de Ville  
Ottawa (Ontario)

Public Service Staff Relations Board  
L'Esplanade Laurier  
140 O'Connor Street  
P O Box 1525, Station "B"  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1P 5V2  
(613) 996-2704/2808

Regional Development Incentives Board



Regional Economic Expansion  
Industry and Commerce  
235 Queen Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1R 0H5  
(819) 997-2856

Registrar of Trade Marks  
Place du Portage, Tower 1  
50 Victoria Street  
Hull (Quebec)  
Postal Address: Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C9  
(613) 997-4418

Restrictive Trade Practices Commission  
Legion Building  
359 Kent Street  
P O Box 336, Station "A"  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1N 8V3  
(613) 996-5942/992-0217

Roosevelt-Campobello International Park Commission  
P O Box 9, Welsh Pool  
Campobello Island (New Brunswick)  
996-4633

Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
1200 Alta Vista Drive  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0R2  
(613) 993-0400

Standards Council of Canada  
350 Sparks Street, Suite 1210  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1R 7S8  
(613) 238-3222

Statistics Canada  
Tunney's Pasture  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0T6  
(613) 992-0031



Statute Revision Commission  
2nd Floor, West Memorial Building  
Room 2078, 344 Wellington Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0H8  
(613) 992-8029

Tariff Board  
265 Laurier Avenue West  
Journal Building, 21st Floor,  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0G7  
(613) 996-8541

Tax Review Board  
Kent Professional Building  
381 Kent Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0M1  
(613) 992-6955

Textile and Clothing Board  
C D Howe Building  
235 Queen Street  
Ottawa (Ontario)  
K1A 0H5  
(613) 996-1157

War Veterans Allowance Board  
Dominion Building, 6th Floor  
P O Box 7700  
Corner of Queen and Richmond Streets  
Charlottetown (Prince Edward Island)  
C1A 8M9  
178-894-5072

Yukon Advisory Council  
23 Boswell Crescent  
Whitehorse (Yukon)  
Y1A 4T2

Yukon Territory Water Board  
200 Range Road  
Whitehorse (Yukon)  
Y1A 3V1





APPENDIX IV

SAMPLE PETITIONS

TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA, IN  
PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED

The PETITION of the undersigned residents of the municipality of Rivière-Verte in the Province of New-Brunswick who now avail themselves of their ancient and undoubted right thus to present a grievance common to your Petitioners in the certain assurance that your Honourable House will therefor provide a remedy,

HUMBLY SHEWETH

THAT the revisions to the Unemployment Insurance Act and Regulations make distinctions among the citizens of the Province of New-Brunswick on the basis of the economic region in which they reside;

THAT these arbitrarily determined distinctions do not provide the same rights and privileges to all Canadian workers;

THAT this practice can only undermine the equal rights of workers to unemployment insurance benefits, without distinction on the basis of economic region;

THAT the erosion of rights on a discriminatory regional basis does not promote the public good or social peace;



WHEREFOR WE HUMBLY REQUEST

THAT the Government of Canada take the necessary steps to find work for them;

THAT the Government of Canada make the necessary amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act so that benefits may be paid after a minimum of ten (10) weeks, as was the case in the past, and study the possibility of paying these amounts retroactively.

THAT the economic region in which they reside be classified in the same manner as Restigouche County and not in the same manner as Carleton County, as is the case at present.

AND as in duty bound your petitioner will ever pray.

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Signature

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Signature

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Date

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Signature



## PETITION

TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA, IN  
PARLIAMENTASSEMBLED

La PETITION of the undersigned residents of the Province of Quebec who now avail themselves of their ancient and undoubted right thus to present a grievance common to your Petitioners in the certain assurance that your Honourable House will therefor provide a remedy,

### HUMBLY SHEWETH

- THAT the unionized workers at Tannerie canadienne Inc. de St-Pascal of Kamouraska were dismissed on December 24, 1981, thereby putting an end to a lock-out implemented by their employer on October 13 of that year;
- THAT an agreement in principle was subsequently ratified between the union and the employer with a view to making it possible to take steps to reopen the plant when the financial problems of the business had been solved;
- THAT a fire on February 26, 1982 destroyed a substantial part of the assembly line, making it physically impossible to resume operations quickly;
- THAT the Employment and Immigration Commission still refuses to grant these workers unemployment insurance benefits on the pretext that there is still a labour dispute, despite all the evidence to the contrary that has been provided to it so far, both by the employer and by representatives of the workers;
- THAT the seventy (70) workers and their families have now been without any income for seven (7) months.





WHEREFOR your Petitioners humbly request your  
Honourable House to require:

- 1 - THAT the Canada Employment and Immigration  
Commission immediately pay these workers  
the unemployment insurance benefits that  
are owing to them from the date of their  
dismissal; and  
ment; et
- 1 - THAT the government take the necessary steps  
to reopen this business, regardless of who  
eventually owns it, so as to allow these  
workers to return to their jobs.

AND as in duty bound your Petitioners will ever pray.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



PETITION

TO THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA,  
IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED:

The petition of the undersigned residents of the Province of Quebec humbly sheweth:

THAT the interest rates currently in effect are prohibitive and verge on usury;

THAT individual homeowners who have to renew their mortgages are facing rate increases that may exceed their financial ability to pay;

THAT owing to the size of the monthly payments to be made many homeowners may be faced with losing their houses;

THAT present interest rates are depriving many citizens of the right to own property;

THAT the caisses populaires might be placed in a difficult financial situation if many borrowers were to default on their payments;

THAT the present situation is detrimental to the economy as a whole, and particularly to the construction industry;

THAT interest rates for financing consumer purchases are even higher than those on mortgages;

THAT owing to this situation consumers cannot purchase useful and necessary consumer goods;

THAT interest rates are helping to fuel inflation;



THAT owners of single-family dwellings cannot claim interest paid on mortgages for income tax purposes.

WHEREFOR your Petitioners, members of the 72 caisses populaires et d'économie Desjardins du Québec, humbly request:

THAT the federal government, which is responsible for controlling interest rates, bring mortgage rates back down to an acceptable maximum, which should not exceed 14%; that interest rates for financing consumer purchases not exceed a maximum of 15%;

THAT the federal government authorize the deduction of interest paid on mortgage loans for income tax purposes.

AND your Petitioners will ever pray.

Date \_\_\_\_\_



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